

**Agricultural Prospects—Overland Route—
—The Pacific Railroad—Secesh Migration
to Mexico—Petroleum in California.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 13, 1863.

mining, too, will be favorably affected by the abundant rain and storms of snow which have fallen upon the mountains. The gold crop, therefore, must prove considerably larger in 1895 than it did in 1894, for experience demonstrates that water is, if possible, more necessary to the miner than the farmer. The mountain reservoir of the mine, which is the snow belt of the Sierra Nevada, is well supplied with the deep snow, which furnishes the gold-digger in the Summer, and supplies, to a great extent, our rivers with water. It lies now on the summit, and for a few miles each way, from ten to twelve feet deep, and furnishes the best of the water for the two routes to Nevada kept open during the Winter. Those two are that by Placerville, and that adopted by the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the line that seasonal water which crosses the mountain by the town of Dutch Flat and Donner Lake. The elevation of the mountain on these two passes, which are separated only by a few miles, is very nearly the same. That by Donner Lake is 7,067 feet, while that by Placerville, through Johnson's Pass, is something over 900 feet higher. Twelve years ago it was considered impossible to cross the Sierra Nevada in mid-Winter except on snow shoes. It was so reported and believed at Washington, and hence the delay in passing a Pacific Railroad bill, and in establishing the overland mail. But for two Winters past a daily line of stages, made regular trips from Sacramento to Virginia, with the exception of an occasional interruption of a day or two, and this Winter two lines of stages have made their daily trips over the Donner Lake and Placerville routes, almost without interruption. The distance from Sacramento to Virginia is 140 miles, the

The ride over the snow, however, is generally considered one of pleasure, as we, in the valleys, do not often see snow, except on the distant mountains. A wonderful change in mountain roads and travel has been worked since silver was discovered in the Washoe region. Since that date more than a million of collars have been expended by individuals in building toll roads across the Sierra Nevada. The result is mountain roads equal to the best in the world—between California and Nevada. These will answer the purposes of trade and travel until the Pacific Railroad is completed over the dreaded Sierra, and trains are daily crossing.

the 1st of July, 1862, conferred upon the "Central Pacific Railroad of California" the authority to build that portion of the Pacific Railroad within the State, and the amendments of last Winter authorize said Company to go to complete, in addition to the division in California, 120 miles into what is now the State of Nevada. The act of Congress was not received here until late in August, 1862. Immediately thereafter the Company made preparations for proceeding with the great undertaking. Books were opened and some \$800,000 subscribed by citizens of the city of Sacramento, those of San Francisco declining to sub-

Pacific Railroad completed and opened for the use of the public. In the summer following, the commissioners appointed by the President, of whom Gov. Lew was one, examined the road and submitted a favorable report to the President, which entitles the company to Government lands at the rate of \$10,000 per mile for seven, and \$45,000 per mile for twenty-four. Making an aggregate for the thirty-one miles at \$1,264,000, and every alternate section of unoccupied public land on each side of the line for twenty miles. In addition to the aid furnished by Government, the company have received and been promised from the State of Oregon, and from the counties

Capital stock owned.....	\$18,461,00 00
Amount due for stockholders.....	135,00 00
Bonds of Placer County un sold.....	75,00 00
Bonds of Sacramento County un sold.....	160,50 00
Amount due from the city and county of San Francisco, in 7 per cent gold bonds.....	400,00 00
Amount due from the United States in 30 year 4 per cent bonds.....	1,364,00 00
Bonds for \$1,500,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent per annum, payable in gold by the State of California (under a law the constitutional validity of which has been sustained by the Supreme Court) and first installment of the interest was paid to the company at the State Treasury on the 1st of January, Twenty seven thousand dollars of these bonds have been negotiated, leaving avail- able.....	1,472,900 00
Every alternate section of public land (except mineral land) for twenty miles on each side of the line of the road.....	

Nevada trade, it is believed, as to increase the income to \$100,000 per month. The whole business and travel of Nevada and the Great Basin must pass over it long before it becomes a part of the line from the Missouri River to the Sacramento.

A pretty explosive petroleum excitement is prevailing on this coast, but the fever is mild here compared with the raging tide on the Atlantic coast. There is oil in California, and in a few years it will be developed in astonishing quantities. The statements of Professor Silliman as to the number of springs he examined, which have been published in your city, are not exaggerated, though he may have been mistaken about so many of them being found on the Oil Ranch in Santa Barbara. As far as can be seen here, he was misinformed as to the lines of that ranch. Oil has been discovered at several points in the State, where it can be profitably produced, and at others, which are so far inland as to render the oil comparatively useless because of the cost of transportation. Those who purchase oil land in California will, therefore, if they are wise, examine closely into the title and location of the oil land before they buy. Unless they do, they may find it after they have it that there are wild cat stocks in petroleum oil land as well as in mining stocks from the Pacific side.

The first part which only covered the making of paper FROM STRAW must have been issued at an earlier date, though I am unable to fix the exact time. A nephew of Mr. Magaw, Mr. S. Chappotin, tells me that he came to Mendville in 1822, and that the discovery was some years later. Mr. S. M. Green, a gentleman who left here in 1829 writes me, "that it was some two or three years before" an event in his domestic life which occurred in October, 1828. I give below an extract from one of two letters which he has furnished me on this subject, and also a memorandum from Mr. D. DeB. of this place, a former partner of Mr. Magaw, who thinks that Mr. Magaw chewed some straw in consequence of a nervous illness that it would make paper.

The extract which I give below may be rendered more intelligible by the following statement: Mr. Magaw, in company with Mr. D. Dick, owned an ashery at the north end of town. Their copartnership terminated in 1822. Whether any one had leached ash there subsequently to that date I do not know. Mr. Magaw's paper-mill in the country was north of the town, so that in returning from it he would pass by this ashery, from which, according to universal recollection, he took the straw that furnished material for the distillery. His son, who was not then born, tells me that his father was addicted to chieving whatever he picked up. The material part of Mr. Green's letter and the memorandum of Mr. Dick are as follows:

made mention of "sten straw paper" while I lived at Modesto, which was some years after Col. Magaw had made the discovery and succeeded.

S. Miles "GREEN."

MEMORANDUM BY R. DICK.

"Atkinson, Magaw & Carr commenced the erection of their paper-mill January, 1821. The discovery, or invention, of straw wrapping-paper took place in the Spring or Summer of 1822, and was suggested to the mind of Col. Magaw as follows: Passing by an old ashery situated in the north end of the village he saw some old straw imbedded in some leached ashes partly uncovered. As the ashes had been thrown out some years previous, he supposed it to be rotten. He pulled some of it out with some effort, which indicated that it was not rotten, but, on the contrary, found it to be very tough, and soft. It occurred to him that wrapping paper might be made of it—to test which he made a wad of it, and put it into his mouth to masticate it until

koper, mentions having been informed by Col. Magaw himself that the thought of making paper from straw was suggested to him by chewing some. A Mr. Pettibone lived at one time in Mendville, but I am unable to find any one who ever heard of his being connected with the discovery by Mr. Magaw, or any one else, of straw paper.

F. HUIDEROVER.

suggest an idea that may not have occurred to you. No community, however small, or however new their country, can progress so far in productive industry as to possess capital in land, houses, food, implements, &c., however unequally distributed, without money equal to their need for effecting exchanges. The settlement is accessible to even the poorest traffic, for the reason that without money their capital is relatively obese, and money is proportionately lean. The first thing, therefore, that will flow into that settlement from abroad is money; it will then become their greatest need, it will be the commodity that will stimulate their productive energies more than an

to keep money out of the hands of an industrial and enterprising people, and prevent them from buying and selling for cash, is to occupy the place with a currency of debt. Then, if the Government is not directly or exclusively its manufacturer, the strongest motive for human exertion, self-interest—the self-interest of currency-makers—is enlisted in the business of exalting the ramifications of debt among the people to the utmost degree, and in dissuaging their capital by degrading their money and driving it from the market, so that, because imports will then command, like all other objects of home consumption, the false and high price of the false currency, while exports will command only the lower prices of the tamer and better currencies of other countries.

These first five dollars of paper add value, not *value* to property in general; they sink the price of the currency of the country five dollars, and not merely the value of the five dollars of money displaced, the consequence being that all the money exported to make room for the fiction is thrown into the pockets of foreign producers for *price*, not for *value* received.

Since the 1st of February about 250 cases of the
of clothing, sent down from every part of the north
through the several Freedmen's Aid Societies, have been
distributed to the needy in and around Beaufort, sup-
plying the most pressing wants of about 5,000 people,
and saving the lives of no small proportion of that num-
ber. Nineteen barrels from the American Missionary
Association arrived on the 1st of February; next
boxes and barrels of excellent goods from the Rhode
Island Association for Freedmen, and soon after 2 boxes

A relief office has been opened in Charleston, which some of the goods now on the way will be sent to meet the immediate wants of the most needy until more can arrive specially designed for that place.

"I am a letter to a soldier in this army from his wife. The man endures the hardships of a soldier, his wife suffers hunger, and his children are sent to the Poor House. Government owes him six months' wages, but his family has to suffer. Do the people at home have any pity for the soldier?"

Army of the James, Va., March 2, 1865.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 24, 1865.

"MY DEAR HUSBAND: I received your letter of Feb. 19, and I will now answer it. You say that you sent me a letter with \$3 in it. I did not get it. I have received but two letters from you since you left, and they did not either have any money in them, and I must tell you that the money you sent for me is all gone, and I have been obliged to go to the poor-master for help. It was very little but would help me, and yesterday he came up to the door with a wagon and took both the children away."

THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Committee resumed its investigation yesterday morning at the hall of the Supreme Court, Dunne-st., Senators Munger and White being present. The first witness is

Crowe-examined: Am not aware that Mr. Wauwats has any contracts at this point; he was in the habit of taking contracts in all directions, but he has not been in the habit of traveling, being sworn and examined on his direct examination on merely defining the boundaries of the property, and said that he had not contracts at present for felling in sections.

Crowe-examined: He is the owner of several lots near the shore, more jointly with Cummings. He purchased the lot numbered 250, and the lot numbered 251, and the lot numbered 252. He had a contract with Mr. Phelps to give him some of the material brought from the city, for which he was to give him 10 or 20 cents a square yard, and he was to give him 25 cents a square yard against Mr. Root, but expended about \$200 in traveling. I never signed any paper that I would do so. I have lost some material, but got

[illegible][illegible]

to take the testimony of Mr. Myers, and then adjourn.

County Volunteer Committee.

OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN ENLISTED YESTERDAY

—NAVAL RECRUITS

The rooms of the Committee on Volunteerism at the Park barracks, were densely crowded yesterday with recruits anxious to "come in out of the draft" which has so threateningly hung over them.

Yesterday being the last day prior to the draft, of one hundred men were enlisted by the Committee.

Applications for substitutes are still very numerous, the prosecution of the draft to-day being conceded, there had been no orders received counteringmand

The Committee were prepared to show that if bounty fund bonds are taken up promptly, they could be met from 100 to 150 men per day.

Board of Aldermen.

THE STATE CAPITAL COMMUNICATION FROM THE

In case of an emergency, the time allowed to the Mayor for his consideration, and that which is required for advertisement before the Common Council can again act in the matter, will be reduced to a minimum. An important link of this nature should be acted on by due consideration, and ten days is a very short time for the Legislature to be given for proper investigation. In relation to the annual message of the Mayor, it is the duty of the Mayor to call in his annual message of the present year to the advisability of early action, in the following extract:

"The Council shall be present, now or very shortly to you, to discuss the annual message of the Mayor, and to determine how necessary to support the City Government during the current year, based on returns received from the various branches of administration, and the public bodies supported from the City Treasury. Those that can be spared should be allowed to the lowest sum, and in doing so I entertain the hope, both for the honor of the city and the satisfaction of the citizens, that the Council will be able to do so. It is the duty of the members of the Common Council virtually excluding the Mayor any participation in this important measure, it will be presented to the Legislature as the act of the Corporation, and not as the act of the Mayor. It is the duty of the Mayor to be so intent on subverting private interests as to be unable to agree. A want of harmony in the Common Council in the settlement of the items of the Tax Levy is not only justifiable, but necessary."

BULLS HEAD—We congratulate city b

duced per pound, the quality of the stock was very much better than it has been any time, this Winter, so that at the same price per pound, the meat is very much cheaper.

OPERATIONS OF COL. BAKER'S DETECTIVES.
During the absence of Col. Baker in Washington his able
city have been busily engaged in ferreting out sev-
cases of bounty swindling, &c. Two women recently ap-
at the headquarters to obtain justice from brokers who
cheated them out of their husbands' bounty money, and
both cases the brokers were compelled to refund the mon-
The 219 bounty-jumpers and 17 brokers arrested in Hobo-
last Saturday and now in Fort Lafayette, are soon to be
to the front.

SALE OF COINS, MEDALS, &C.—A rare and val-
able collection of coins, medals, &c., belonging to the late
Childen and by him purchased from a Spanish gentleman,

ACCIDENTALLY killed a man at the Blackwell's Island Hospital held by Coroner Collins, who was accidentally shot the body of Thomas Davidson, who was accidentally shot Sunday evening last.

The circumstances under which he was killed are as follows: On the evening in question Jacob Steffen, a deputy keeper on Blackwell's Island, called on the physician, Dr. J. J. Connelley, to see a patient, the son of Frank Peroff, a cooper on the island, fell asleep. Donald Steffen, who is a soap-maker on the island and well acquainted with Jacob Steffen, came in soon after, and saw the patient lying on the floor. He had his hand on a pistol in his waistcoat pocket. He finally struck him on the arm, and the force of the blow caused the pistol to fly out of his hand. Donald Steffen then picked up the weapon and thrust it into the back of the patient's neck. He thrust himself upon a bureau in another part of the ward, and sat holding it in his hand. Davidson then turned his head and saw the pistol in Steffen's hand. He then picked up the pistol and fired it, the ball striking effect in the left thigh of Donald Steffen. He was taken to the Island Hospital, where he died.

The physician, Dr. J. J. Connelley, who was present between the Dr. Thomas Robinson, Deputy Coroner, made a post mortem examination and found that the bullet, in its passage, had fractured the spine of the patient and caused his death. Davidson was a native of Ireland, aged 46 years.

NEW-YORK TOBACCO EXCHANGE.—The first opening of the New York Tobacco Exchange, located on the third floor of Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, over the Merchants' Bank building, took place yesterday afternoon.

large, took place. Those interested in that branch of the industry were present, also shippers and dealers in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Connecticut. The largest number of delegates came from the ranks of shippers and manufacturers, and the sale tables with drawers in which to arrange samples which the salesmen made. At noon the President of the Arkansas made a short address to the delegates, and then the delegates were permitted to trade. At the close a call to order was made, and the President of the Arkansas was partaken of, after which the first regular sale under new auspices was commenced. There are no passengers on the train, and the delegates are permitted to visit the following are the officers: President R. H. Arkhuk, Vice-President, Charles M. Connolly, Secretary, George F. Fairlie, Treasurer, Joseph D. Evans, Superintendent, and Clerk.

MASS. MEETING OF NASH AND BLIND MASS.
On Tuesday evening, at No. 181 Bowery, there was a meeting of the Nash and Blind Masses of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, to take into consideration the subject of a cruise of wages. Mr. Hall was elected Chairman and Bennett Secretary. On motion a resolution was offered demanding an increase of 50 cents advance on present rates, or 50

CHANGED WITH STEALING A WATCH.—Margaret Wilson and Isaac Witman were yesterday arrested on charges of stealing a gold watch valued at \$100, from Mr. J. J. Jones, residing at No. 74 Anny street, who was taken to the police station with the girl, and on having issued his watch. After a short stay it was stated that the watch might be in Witman's possession. On questioning him he admitted having it, but said he found it under the sofa in the room lately occupied by his complaint and the girl, and that he was keeping it until he could get it to Justice Leach who committed them to detention for \$1,000 bail.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE KENNERKING.—The fund raised by the officers and crew of the Kennerking, for the purpose of procuring a new ready for distribution. The award has been made

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—On Monday night Mr. James Williams of No. 49 Cliff st., was in a saloon in lower part of the city, Edward McCarthy and John C. Knickerhooked him down and attempted to steal his gold watch. He resisted, and the men were finally arrested by the posse of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. They were yesterday committed by Justice Dowling.

SALE OF A PRIZE STEAMER.—The prize steamer *Charlotte*, together with her tackle, furniture, &c., was sold by the Agents of the United States Marshal, at the Public Dock, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon. She was purchased by Messrs. Munzinger & Pierrepie for the sum of \$74,000.

MEETING OF THE CARPENTERS.—At No. 122 Broadway, on Tuesday evening, the Carpenters Union met.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN BROOKLYN.—The following is the vote, by districts, on Constitutional Amendment. No interest whatever was manifested, and the vote was consequently very light:

Ward.	Dist.	For.	Ag't.	Ward.	Dist.	For.
I.	1	16	10	X.	1	2
II.	1	9	25	3	44	
	2	63	45	XI.	4	53
III.	1	45	13			
	2	59	23	XII.	4	13
	3	54	8	XIII.	1	45
IV.	1	71	44			
	2	49	38	XIV.	3	67
	3	49	28			
V.	1	18	57	XV.	1	3
	2	56	68			
	3	56	68			

female teachers of the public schools to the amount of \$75. Hereafter the teachers received an average salary of \$342

Messenger--Nathaniel Creswell. Superintendent--J. W. Bulkley.

to be two men named Edw. and John. The latter, who was 30 years of age, was described as being 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighing 160 pounds, with dark hair and eyes, and a high forehead. He was said to be a native of New York, and to have been in the city for some time. The man was described as being a native of New York, and to have been in the city for some time. The man was described as being a native of New York, and to have been in the city for some time.

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Schrs. Wonder (of Port Spain), Smith, Tampico, 26 days.
Schr. Wanda (of Port Spain), to master. Had very heavy weather in
the gulf.
Schr. Ellen (of St. Kitts), Guyer, St. Kitts 28th inst. via St.
Barts 2d inst. salt and cotton, Jones & Long. Left, at New
Haven, Louis 1st inst. for New York 24 inst.
Schr. Atlantic (Br.), Leokant, Cornwallis, 12 days, potatoes
Smithers & Co.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Bogbee, Cooper's Straight, Md., for
New York 24 inst.
Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Washington for Providence.
Schr. S. Washburne, Tarabie, Philadelphia for Yonkers.
Schr. Philamint of Homer, Backport for Fortres Monroe
24 inst.
Schr. L. A. Edwards, Linc, Baltimore, real.
Schr. Statesman, Nicerson, Baltimore, real.
Schr. Tille E. A. van, Baltimore for English.
Schr. Ocean, Aray, Baltimore for Norway.
Schr. D. E. Kelley, Kelly, Elizabethport for Salem.
WIND—At Sabet, S. S. E.

SAILED.

MARCH 14.—Steamer—Dudley Buck, John Gibson, Atlanta
Hark Ray Schuchel.
Schr. Aquatic, Taylor, Chingonzo, Elizabeth.
Scholmers—Entrepe, Charles Merdonal, Ann and Son.

[illegible]

100... \$10 100... \$500... \$1,100... \$500... 141

**** THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.**
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.
THE BEST PEN IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—selecting the one according to description in mail, viz.:

GOLD PEN WITHOUT CASES.
 For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for \$1 the Alway Pen; for \$2.50, the Diamond Pen; for \$5 the Gold Pen, the Goldcolor Pen—These Pens are not made elsewhere.

For #22 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality.
For #23 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality;
or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For #24 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For #25 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 7 Pen; #25 a No. 4 Pen;
#50 a No. 8 Pen; #51 a No. 10 Pen—all in quality.
**THE SAME GOLD PRESS IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES WITH
PENCILS.**
For #26 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 2 Pen, 2d quality.
For #27 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality;
or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For #30 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality;
or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For #31 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality;
or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For #34 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For #37 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.
**GOLD PEN ALL FIRST QUALITY IN SILVER MOUNTED DESK
HOLDERS.**
For #22 a No. 4 Pen; for #25 a No. 5 Pen; for #34 a No. 6
Pen; for #50 a No. 8 Pen.
For #7 a No. 5 Pen; for #3 a No. 9 Pen; and for #50 a No. 10
Pen.
"1st Quality" are pointed with the very best extra
termin Points, carefully selected, and none of this class are the closest
to the eye.

10 The "24 Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him
11 previous to the Year 1860.
12 The "24 Quality" Pens extend as equal in respect to Durability,
13 Elasticity, and Good Writing Qualities (the only two
14 considerations) any Good Pens, and he has leave to say that
15 previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he
16 could not have made as good Writing and Drawing Pens, for
17 the price, had he not been furnished gratuitously.
18 In regard to the Cheap Pens, he extends as equal in respect
19 to the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens made by him
20 as particular to describe the kind they prefer to either: \$10 or
21 \$20 per 1000.
22 All remittances sent by mail in registered letters, and
23 sent to and to all who send to him, are safe, and no risk
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